MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 JANUARY 1982

Lebanon

SAM's Fired -- Beirut radio reported that Syrian batteries fired two SAM's at two Israeli planes overflying the Al-Biqa' Valley at high altitude on the morning of 19 January. The radio said the SAM's exploded in the air. An AFP report said the SAM-6 missiles were fired from an emplacement near Kafr Zabad, just north of the Beirut-Damascus highway.

Assassination of Attache -- Monte Carlo radio reported that an unknown Beirut organization calling itself the Armed Lebanese Revolutionary Groups claimed responsibility for the assassination in Paris of Lt Col Charles Ray U.S. deputy military attache.

Egypt

Sharon-'Ali Talks -- Jerusalem radio reported that at Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's suggestion Egypt agreed to allow Israel to evacuate equipment from the Yamit District after the withdrawal from Sinai is concluded.

MENA reported that Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali told newsmen after the second session of the Supreme Joint Israeli-Egyptian Committee that "there is agreement on everything." Jerusalem radio reported that subcommittees were set up to conclude the border demarcation in the Rafah and Elat areas, and that the parties agreed that Israel would soon open consulates in Alexandria and Ofira, and Egypt in Elat and Haifa. The radio also said 'Ali promised that normalization will be given "renewed momentum" in the future.

IDF radio reported that Israel's demand that a permanent position of the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) be established on the island of Tiran did not meet with Egyptian opposition. In remarks carried by the radio, Sharon said he was told in his talks with 'Ali that Egypt is not opposed to having a permanent MFO position on Tiran. Cairo radio, however, did not refer to stationing MFO units on Tiran. Citing AL-AHRAM, it reported that it was decided at the negotiations to raise the Egyptian flag and station Egyptian police forces on Tiran and Sanafir.

According to the radio, AL-AHRAM also wrote that the two sides agreed that the international border will follow the demarcation line of 1906. It was decided that Sharm ash-Shaykh would be considered a tourist port, that those entering would obtain Egyptian visas and that Egyptian customs and border regulations would apply.

MENA reported that Egypt and Israel signed an agreement whereby Egypt will purchase some installations in southen Sinai which it will operate upon the return of that part of the peninsula to Egyptian sovereignty.

According to MENA, Sharon stated after the joint committee's second session that the atmosphere prevailing at the talks confirms that "we both feel that we are in a state of real peace."

Press on Withdrawal, Autonomy, U.S. Role -- Cairo radio reported that an AL-JUMHURIYAH editorial said Israel's complete withdrawal from Sinai is considered a political and legal precedent to which "the Tel Aviv government" must be committed in any negotiations on the future of the remaining occupied Arab territories. According to the radio, the paper concluded that Israel can no longer rely on any historical or security "pretexts or arguments" to justify nonwithdrawal.

MENA reported an AL-AHRAM commentary which emphasized that "putting the final touches" on the Sinai withdrawal will make it possible to devote all efforts to the suject of autonomy.

An AL-JUMHURIYAH commentary cited by MENA demanded that the United States play a more effective role in the autonomy discussions and pressure the Israelis to induce them to recognize Palestinian "legitimate rights." Thepaper asked the United States to content itself with defending Israel within its pre-1967 borders and to stop defending Israel's "ambitions" in the Arab territories.

Israel

Begin on MFO -- Jerusalem radio reported that Prime Minister Menahem Begin has found that certain phrases in the letters sent by the European countries on their agreement to participate in the Sinai MFO could be ambiguous, and he has asked them for clarifications before Israel approves their participation.

Shamir: Egypt Changes Position -- Jerusalem radio reported that Foreign Minister Yigzhaq Shamir told the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee that the Egyptians have "changed their wording" on the autonomy question by now calling for an agreement acceptable to Palestinians. Shamir said this change is unacceptable to both Israel and the United States. According to IDF radio, he described the new Egyptian position as a change for the worse. In similar vein, MK Moshe Arens criticized President Husni Mubarak's stance on autonomy and expressed fears that Israeli-Egyptian relations will not continue positively after the Sinai withdrawal, Jerusalem radio reported. Meanwhile, HA'ARETZ asserted that the Egyptain press accorded Defense Minister Sharon an "unprecedentedly offensive welcome" when he arrived in Cairo for a meeting of the joint supreme committee.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi in Algeria -- Tripoli radio reported that Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi arrived in Algiers where he met President Chadli Bendjedid and other Algerian officials. The radio noted that Al-Qadhdhafi told journalists at the airport that Arab revolutionaries will take "a first step followed by other steps" against those Arab forces linked with the camp "hostile to the Arab nation." The Libyan leader also urged Syria to establish "strategic cooperation" with the Soviet Union. According to Algiers radio, Al-Qadhdhafi began political talks with Bendjedid in the evening.

Boycott Call -- In a statement carried by JANA, the Permament Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress called for an Arab boycott of U.S. products, transportation and banks. The statement also expressed support for the people's "uprising" in Sudan and urged the acceleration of Libyan-Syrian unity.

Sudan

SUNA reported that President Ja'far Numayri told a meeting of Sudanese political leaders to discuss his economic program and make a suitable decision on it. Asserting that he will not rescind his economic measures and that sugar prices will rise in the next 18 months, Numayri blamed communists and Ba'athists for the recent riots and demonstrations and for attempting to incite the "man in the street" to topple the regime.

Iran

Citing KEYHAN, AFP reported that armed motorcyclists shot and killed an assistant public prosecutor in Bandar-e 'Abbas. The clandestine Free Voice of Iran radio reported that gunmen assassinated the Islamic prosecutor of Ahvaz and noted that the Azadi group claimed responsibility for the deed. Citing ETTELA'AT, AFP reported the execution of 21 dissidents in Rojnurd and Tabriz on 13 and 14 January.

Afghanistan

Tehran radio's Arabic service reported that in a suprise attack against joint Afghan-Soviet forces in Zabol, Muslim muhajidin captured 60 and killed 3 soldiers. Citing sources in Islamabad, another report by the same radio said that during battles in Parvan Province on 11 January, the mujahidin captured a food depot and destroyed 6 tanks and 25 vehicles belonging to the Afghan Government and Soviet forces.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KARMAL ADDRESSES PAKTIA PROVINCE TRIBAL ELDERS

LD182020 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council received elders and representatives of the Mangal, Jaji, Jadran, Ahmadzai'i and Tota Khel tribes from Paktia Province this afternoon at the Revolutionary Council headquarters. Babrak Karmal spoke with them in a very sincere atmosphere.

Babrak Karmal, speaking to the tribes, said: Dear compatriots and brothers: Our country is passing through a very sensitive and critical stage; the important task for all of us at this stage is to maintain peace and security in the country. All of us must join hands and help each other in the realization of this noble hope.

Babrak Karmal added: Your government is completely capable of crushing the enemies of the homeland, those who with the help of the American, Chinese and Pakistani instructers are trained to disrupt peace and commit murder in our dear country; however, it is necessary that the people of our country help the government in this effort.

Pointing out the importance of the message of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government to the Pashtun tribes and nationalities, which was approved by the Seventh Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, Babrak Karmal said: It is now time to settle all questions through jirga and counsel. You the elders and representatives of the noble tribes of Paktia Province have the duty to convey the contents of this message to the noble people of Paktia Province and prepare the ground for their further cooperation with the government.

Speaking of the shameless interference and aggression of reaction and imperialism -- headed by U.S. imperialism -- in the internal affairs of our country, Babrak Karmal said: We want peace and security. We want to solve the questions concerning Afghanistan and our neighboring countries through negotiations, but the Pakistani militarist authorities from the beginning of their establishment have continued their hostilities against the people of Afghanistan.

Babrak Karmal, concluding his statement, said: The (?draft) DRA state law on local organs and administration will be approved in the near future. Through this law, power will be entrusted to the people themselves. The people will take part in the future destiny and building of their country.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that Babrak Karmal was welcomed with fervent feelings.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that while Minister of High Jirga of Nationalities and Tribes Sulayman La'eq, was present, Wakil Amanollah, Sher Mohammad Haji, Mohammad Eqbal Jaji and Babrak Khan spoke on behalf of the elders of the abovementioned tribes. Everyone expressed their self-sacrifice in defending the gains of the April Revolution, in particular its new development stage, and the realization of the aims of the party and government and assured the readiness of the people of Paktia Province in maintaining security and cooperation in the return of those of our compatriots who have been deceived by the counterrevolutionary elements.

PAKISTAN'S DETENTION OF EMBASSY DRIVER PROTESTED

BK181611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] India has lodged a strong protest with Pakistan over the detention and beating up of a chauffeur of the Indian Embassy in Islamabad yesterday by Pakistani security agents. Chauffeur Karan Singh was dragged out of his car and taken to some office blindfolded. He was released after 5 hours in the early morning today.

During the detention, Karan Singh was beaten up, interrogated, photographed and offered money if he gave good information.

When it was found out that Karan Singh was missing, Indian Charge d'Affaires Satish Lamba got in touch with the Pakistani security men, who refused to give any information. Later on, Karan Singh reached office taking a public transport from the place where he was dumped blindfolded.

According to sources in External Affairs Ministry, certain specialized agencies of the Pakistan Government seemed to be vitiating the atmosphere quite deliberately as the two countries are about to have high-level discussions on important bilateral matters.

The Indian Government's protest has been communicated to the Pakistan ambassador in New Delhi. This is in addition to the protest lodged formally in Islamabad by the Indian charge d'affaires.

GENERAL ON SITUATION AT PRC, PAKISTAN BORDERS

BK171541 Hong Kong AFP in English 0514 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] New Delhi, 17 Jan (AFP) -- Lieut-Gen S.P. Malhotra, general officer commanding-in-chief, Northern Command, has denied reports that Chinese troops had intruded into the Indian Ladakh area, UNI news agency said.

Gen Malhotra reportedly told Indian newsmen that there had been no deliberate intrusion by the Chinese in Ladakh as reported by a large section of the press about 6 weeks ago.

According to UNI he said that in the absence of geographical divisions over the mountains, intrusions of a small nature had taken place by mistake.

Replying to a question, the general said that the reported intrusions by Pakistani troops in other sectors of Jammu and Kashmir were not deliberate but just errors, the news agency said.

Asked to describe the situation on the actual line of contact facing Pakistan, Gen Malhotra reportedly said there was no tension along the border. Nor were there any indications of a Pakistani build-up. However, Pakistan arming itself was a matter of concern and vigilance should be maintained, the news agency quoted him as saying.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON INDIA-BANGLADESH TALKS

BK160947 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0904 GMT 16 Jan 82

["Indo-Bangladesh Joint Press Statement" -- ISI heading]

[Text] In pursuance of the decision of the two foreign ministers on 13 September 1981, Eric Gonsalves, secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, and Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, foreign secretary of Bangladesh, met in New Delhi 13-15 January 1982 to discuss important bilateral issues. The meeting was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

The Indian and Bangladesh delegations had fruitful and positive discussions on New Moore or South Talpatty Island. It was for the first time that detailed and substantive discussions were held on the subject between the two governments. In conformity with the mandate, both sides exchanged additional information for in depth examination on the basis of all the relevant facts and principles. They agreed to discuss this matter again at an early date with a view to taking all further necessary steps for the early and peaceful solution of this problem.

Maritime Boundary

Talks were also held on the delimitation of the maritime boundary between the two countries. The Indian and Bangladesh delegations viewed their respective positions on this issue in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and decided to continue the dialogue with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable solution.

Tinbigha

Further progress was made for working out the terms of a lease in perpetuity of area at Tinbigha. It is expected that this would be finalised at the next meeting and consideration given to its implementation.

WORLD BANK PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN NEW DELHI

BK181305 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] World Bank President A.W. Clausen arrived in New Delhi this evening on a 6-day visit to India. He is accompanied by Mrs Clausen and the senior officials of the World Bank.

Speaking to newsmen, Clausen said that he will have meaningful exchange of views with various ministers in the next few days in New Delhi. He will also visit several projects in which the World Bank (?paid grants).

DELHI ON RESPONSE TO NATIONWIDE STRIKE CALL

BK190406 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] First reports this morning indicate that various services were operating as usual in different parts of the country despite the call for a 24-hour strike. Official sources in the capital said a short while ago that, according to information received so far, the railways, the airlines, post and telegraphs and interstate bus services in the major cities were operating to normal schedule. The essential services of the central government throughout the country were reported to be unaffected.

In Delhi, city buses started moving out of different sheds according to schedule. An official spokesman said more than 99 percent of the buses are on the road at 0730. Railway services from the capital were also normal. Business at Subzi Mandi and Azadpur [markets] was normal and hundreds of trucks were seen unloading.

In Madras, railway and road transport were functioning as usual. The All-India Radio Madras correspondent reports that most workers in the morning shift at the harbor reported for work. In Trivandrum and the neighborhood buses are running in convoys. More than 80 percent of workers in the Hindustan [words indistinct] factory came for duty.

Our Bangalore correspondent reports that police patrolling in the city and other cities of Karnataka has been intensified, while all essential services are being maintained. A holiday has been declared in schools. In Lucknow, taxis and rickshaws are plying as usual. There is intensive police patrolling at important parts of the city.

All-India Radio's Gorakhpur correspondent reports nearly 80 percent of the workers of the fertilizer plant reported for duty for the morning shift.

Sugar factories in eastern Uttar Pradesh are also functioning normally. According to the deputy inspector general of police, 39 persons have been taken into custody in Gorakhpur as a precautionary measure.

In Bombay, the entire staff of the city bus service reported for duty in the morning shift. Railway authorities say that suburban trains as well as long distance ones were running as per schedule. Reports from Gujarat also indicate usual functioning of different services. In Ahmedabad, more than 100,000 workers of 64 textile mills reported for work this morning. Municipal transport services are running as usual.

In Calcutta city, trams and other public transport are off the road. The state government has taken precautionary measures to prevent untoward incidents. Essential services have been exempted from the strike, but newspapers and news agencies are not covered by the exemption. The Himagiri EXPRESS reached Howrah at 0535 this morning without any obstruction. A report from Tripura said that the state government has made all arrangements to maintain law and order. The district magistrate of East Kasi Hills District in Meghalay has issued orders under Section 144 [banning assembly of four or more persons] prohibiting picketting of the government offices and the taking out of processions.

Official sources in Bhopal said that the labor in factories in Bharat Heavy Electrical, Ltd., at Bhopal and ordnance and gun carriage factory at Jabalpur and all the three cotton mills in Indore have reported for the morning shift. Only in one cotton mill at Indore about 40 to 50 percents tried to disrupt normalcy. They were taken into custody.

Our correspondent from Chandigarh says that buses of Punjab roadways and Pepsu road transport corporation are operating normally on all routes including interstate routes. An official spokesman said that until 0700 this morning 400 buses left on schedule for different destinations. Reports from Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Pondicherry and Rajasthan also indicate normal functioning of different services.

Labor Minister Bhagwat Jha Azad says all the necessary measures have been taken to maintain law and order and to prevent sabotage of essential services during the proposed strike today. He told PTI elaborate measures have also been taken by the state governments to protect all those workers who want to work.

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER ARRESTED

BK151601 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] In Lucknow today, about 100 persons, including Raj Narain, the Democratic Socialist Party leader, and Ram Lal Rahi, member of Parliament, were arrested. They were trying to break the police cordon and stop the governor from coming to address the state legislature.

PUNJAB POLICE ARREST DAL KHALSA LEADER

BK181559 Delhi THE INDIAN EXPRESS in English 13 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Chandigarh, Jan 12 -- Harsimran Singh, a key figure in the Dal Khalsa, the organisation which masterminded the hijacking of the Indian airlines plane to Lahore in September last year, was arrested on Tuesday by the Punjab police at Mohali (Sahibzada Ajitsingh Nagar) near here.

Disclosing this, the Punjab director-general of police, Dr Birbal Nath, said a tip-off on Singh's whereabouts had been received from the Chandigarh police.

He will be produced before the judicial magistrate on Wednesday at Kharar in Ropar District, in connection with three cases of sedition and abetment to hijacking pending against him and a few others.

An armed police party headed by sub-inspector Mukhtiar Singh of the Sas Nagar police station, surrounded the house in Phase III where Harsimran Singh was staying.

There was no time to confirm that the wanted man was in the house, the police said. A woman in the house, Mrs Balwant Kaur, is understood to have initially hesitated to confirm that he was there. But the raiding party lost no time in cordoning off the area.

Harsimran Singh is being interogated. Harsimran Singh, one of five-member Presidium of the Dal Khalsa, had been underground since the arrest of Sant Jarnail Singh Bhinderanwale on September 20, and was present when the sant surrendered to the police in connection with the Lala Jagat Narain murder case.

KHALISTAN GROUP TO CHALLENGE GOVERNMENT

BK171528 Delhi THE INDIAN EXPRESS in English 8 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] Chandigarh, Jan 7 -- The Dal Khalsa and the National Council of Khalistan, the pro-Khalistan organisations in Punjab, are planning to expand their activities and enlarge their area of operation. According to sources, these organisations are preparing a programme to challenge the authority of the state government.

The complacency of the Punjab police towards apprehending Khalistan activists has encouraged them to further action. None of the senior leaders of this movement have been arrested so far. They move about freely without any fear of the police.

Mr. Jaswant Singh, one of the founder-leaders of Dal Khalsa, wanted by the police, told this reporter that they were ready for any eventuality. None of the Dal Khalsa leaders would be captured alive, he said.

Mr Jaswant Singh's house in Gurdaspur has been raided by the police a number of times and his wife has written to the jathedar akal takht, Mr Gurdial Singh Ajnoha, about the harassment.

Mr Jaswant Singh visited this city recently.

Mr Harsimran Singh, another prominent Dal Khalsa leader wanted by the police, is also learnt to be a frequent visitor to Chandigarh.

The Dal Khalsa came to the limelight after the hijacking of the India airlines plane to Lahore. Though the police were able to arrest some minor functionaries, almost all the senior leaders remained free. The situation remains the same.

The state police appear to be divided on this issue at the senior level. One group has gone to the extent of accusing some police officers of supporting this movement. A proposal to transfer one of these officers outside the state could not materialise following intervention from the centre, it is learnt.

The Dal Khalsa has co-ordinated its activities with the National Council of Khalistan and the leaders of both the organisations meet frequently. Mr Balbir Singh Sandhu, secretary-general, National Council of Khalistan, has been eluding the police. Mr Jagjit Singh, president of the council, is in England.

Mr Sandhu, who met this reporter last week, said police represssion on relatives of Khalistan activists would not deter them from continuing their activities.

It was for the Akal Takht to decide the course of action and save the "Sikh quam" [Sikh community] from this repression, Mr Sandhu said.

Mr Sandhu said he was preparing the draft constitution of Khalistan. It would be based on the principle of equality, he said. None of them would leave the state nor be captured alive, he said.

The police have so far arrested only two leaders of the National Council of Khalistan.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES NEWLY APPOINTED ENVOYS

LD181124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the minister of foreign affairs of our country, together with Foreign Ministry deputies and 25 newly appointed charges d'affaires who are soon to leave for their posts abroad, were received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to reports, Mr Velayati briefed the imam on the appointment and dispatch of the new charges d'affaires of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Imam Khomeyni then gave them some guidelines: [read by announcer]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Since the establishment of the Islamic Republic, I have cautioned the ministers of foreign affairs of each government about this system's ambassadors and embassies abroad; I emphasized that the Islamic Republic's representatives abroad should adopt fully Islamic disciplines. If the personnel of each embassy, its management and its affairs do not comply with the Islamic Republic's principles, it would be better if these embassies did not exist. If our embassies became as they were under the reign of Mohammad Reza, how could we expect tongues and pens to be silent -- they could forge and create news that does not exist; what if, God forbid, there was some truth in it?

It is our Islamic and national duty to protect the honor of Islam and our country. When you are abroad, attempt to employ people who have not deviated from Islam. If you cannot implement corrective measures at once, you should do so gradually.

You all know that the responsibilities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, because of its dealing with the outside world, are very heavy. Therefore, you should try as much as possible to guide your embassies toward the path of growth and Islamic progress and prosperity. Try to publish a magazine in which you can air your problems and reply to the lies spread by radio services and other publications.

God willing, one day this republic will be able to meet the will of God Almighty. May God assist you and grant you success.

Mr Taheri, the Kazerun deputy at the Islamic Majlis, also met and conferred this morning with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic.

VELAYATI ON UPCOMING LIBYA, ALGERIA TOURS

LD181126 Tehran IRNA in English 1024 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Tehran, 18 Jan (IRNA) -- Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar VELAYATI, in an interview with the Tehran morning daily JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, outlined the objectives of his tour to Libya and Algeria and also on the visit to Iran of the Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

On his forthcoming visit to Libya, Velayati said that it was to give a positive reply to the invitation of his Libyan counterpart and also to hold talks on the formation of a united Islamic front. Moreover, he added, Iran and Libya had common views on the fight against international imperialism and unbelief. The tour is also in order to make joint decisions on confronting the plots of Zionism and imperialism, as well as taking joint positions vis-a-vis the expansionist policies of the world-devouring powers, and expansion of mutual political, economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Speaking about his tour to Algeria, Velayati said that mutual issues would be discussed with Algerian officials. He hoped that such visits aimed at strengthening friendly ties would further increase in the future.

Of course, the superpowers and their lackeys would try hard to hinder such visits or distort the objectives behind them, Velayati noted. With the positive results achieved in further strengthening friendly relations between Iran and Syria in the recent visit there, such exchanges of visits should be increased, he continued.

Asked about the date of President al-Asad's visit to Iran, Velayati said that the Syrian president had promised to make such a visit at the first opportune moment but no time had yet been fixed for it.

VELAYATI ON GOVERNMENT'S AFRICAN POLICY

LD141220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, a seminar on a comprehensive review of the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran's missions on the African Continent started its work at the Foreign Ministry building this morning. According to our correspondent's report, at the seminar's first session, which was attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Azizi and by representatives from the Iranian Islamic revolution organs and government agencies, Foreign Minister Velayati provided some explanations regarding Iran's foreign policy and relations with African states.

Enumerating the aggressions committed by the regime occupying Jerusalem as an American agent and enemy of Islam, he said Jerusalem has been occupied by force and the usurpers of Palestine understand nothing except the language of force. By their unity the black people, upon whom much injustice has been done throughout history, regard Islam as a liberation doctrine and liberator of mankind so much so that it has astonished Westerners.

Regarding Iran's foreign policy on the African Continent, our country's foreign minister said our policy in Africa is one of getting close to the African governments and nations -- except colonialist governments. As an example, we have no reason to work for close ties with the Egyptian and Moroccan regimes, but we have many reasons to keep away from them. We have nothing against the Egyptian nation, which is one of the pillars of Islam in Africa, but we are against the Egyptian regime, which is a crusher of Muslims.

In this connection, the foreign minister referred to good relations with countries such as Algeria and Libya. In conclusion, he provided some explanations relating to the area of responsibility, the mission and particular characteristics of the ambassadors of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Following this, Deputy Foreign Minister Azizi also made some remarks in the same context.

The 6-day seminar will include discussions relating to political, economic and cultural matters on the African Continent.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TALKS IN ROME

GF180752 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] An Iranian economic delegation led by Dr Mohammad Taqi Banki, minister of state [in charge of the Plan and Budget Organization], left for Rome this morning. This visit comes in view of the recent talks in Tehran between the Italian ambassador to Iran and Iranian officials. The Iranian economic delegation, which includes specialists in the fields of industry, agriculture, petroleum, energy and commerce, will hold talks with Italian officials in all fields.

Prior to his departure, the head of the delegation stated that the aim of the visit is to study economic relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Italy and solve problems between the two countries concerning the implementation of joint development projects. The delegation will discuss the development of relations between Tehran and Rome and also submit proposals on various economic fields. If the talks are successful, the two countries will sign a joint protocol.

PETROLEUM MINISTER ON PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, PLANS

LD181256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The minister of petroleum of the Islamic Republic of Iran was interviewed by correspondents on Iran's oil production and oil exports, oil and petrochemical contracts and plans to distribute fuel inside the country. On the distribution of fuel oil, he said: We ask all organizations to follow rationing procedures in all provincial towns. Wherever rationing is in operation, there is no fuel shortage; in towns where there is no rationing, a shortage exists. We hope that they will take steps to implement rationing soon.

He spoke of problems between Iran and Japan in negotiations concerning the petrochemical complex in Bandar-e Imam Khomeyni and referred to the history of the contract concerning this complex, saying: We still stand by our contract and respect it. But in spite of Iranian regard for the people of Japan, the (?Mitsui) Company, which is our Japanese counterpart in the contract, is sabotaging the relations between the two nations. I I hope that Japanese politicians will be able to prevent this company from affecting all political and economic relations between the two countries.

The minister of petroleum, commenting on Iranian oil exports within the OPEC framework or independent from OPEC, said: We are one of the founders of OPEC and will always respect its regulations and decisions. We will prevent it from disintegrating.

Commenting on oil exports, the minister of petroleum said: Maintaining the market is one of our rights and our (?inheritance) and we should protect it. We would like to have the market at our disposal in order to meet our own needs. We would like to continue our progress within this framework [as heard] but we would never export oil in excess of our needs.

Concerning cooperation with countries like Libya, Mr Gharazi stated: Our brothers have gone to Libya in order to put all the technical gains of Iran's 90-year-old oil industries at their disposal of brother countries like Libya so that they can rid themselves of the burden of colonialist impositions. We consider this our duty.

In the same interview, the minister of petroleum answered a question from our correspondent on the coordination of plans for oil production and exports with the budget for 21 March 1982-20 March 1983.

[Begin recording] This is, of course, one of the duties of the prime minister and will be submitted to the Majlis together with the budget and will be brought to the attention of the honorable nation of Iran. What concerns us is maintaining our oil market at such a level as to enable us to meet our urgent needs while also providing us with good foreign exchange reserves.

In order to explain this point better to the honorable radio and TV representatives, I should say that we have lost our oil market in the world under political and military pressure. As far as I have been informed, we have not lost our oil market under economic pressure. It is a fact that our enemies do not want us to be free and move according to our slogan of "Neither East nor West" in this world. We are under pressure. They have taken our oil market from us. We used to have a 5-6-million-barrel [word indistinct] oil market. Even before the war, for a few months, we had a 3-million-barrel [presumably per day] oil market. But the enemies of the revolution glutted the world oil market and took our market.

We are trying to get our share of the market back in order to meet our urgent needs. The urgent need of the Islamic Republic is to be able to exist on the international and political scene until it has freed itself from its single-product economy -- oil. We are certain that we will be able to produce many of the products we need inside the country but, until we are able to do so, we will try to sell our oil in order to build up our foreign exchange reserves so that political and military pressures will not be able to isolate us on the international scene from an economic point of view.

That is why I can say that all our oil production, exploration, shipping and loading personnel have been so active that they have been able to overcome all technical and military problems and are very strong in this respect [as heard]. We have resumed oil production in wells which were not used for a long time and we are continuing our oil production. I would like to thank all those who are really fighting and give us strength to enable us to use our resources.

IRANIAN OIL EXPERTS TO BE SENT TO LIBYA

LD181802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, in order to respond to the urgent needs of the Libyan oil company, Iranian technical experts will be sent to Libya in the near future. According to this report, this step is taken in accordance with an agreement signed between the two countries during the visit of a group of Iranian oil experts to Libya. Today, in an interview with Iranian and Libyan reporters in Tehran, Mr Parsi, leader of the Iranian delegation of experts which visited Libya, said:

At the same time as this step is being implemented, Libyan experts have been invited to come to Tehran so that information and experiences may be exchanged between Iranian and Libyan oil companies. There will be some cooperation between the two countries in order to satisfy Libyan needs for about 2,000 engineers, experts and employees who are experienced in oil matters. He added: Iran and Libya plan to set up an engineering and designing company with each other's cooperation in order to help the oil companies of the two countries. Discussions on this matter will be continued before next month [beginning 21 March] when a Libyan technical delegation visits Tehran.

The Central News Unit correspondent interviewed Mr Parsi on this matter. We now draw your attention to this interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] A delegation of Iranian oil experts, led by engineer Parsi, visited Libya in order to investigate Libyan needs for oil experts, as well as to neutralize American threats to impose an embargo on Libya. The delegation has returned to Iran. I ask the leader of this delegation to describe the discussions and the agreements which have been made with Libya.

[Answer] It may be necessary for me to briefly refer to the fact that this delegation was sent following the remarks of his excellency the prime minister after the American threats to withdraw its oil experts from Libya. He said the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is ready to cooperate with the fraternal Libyan Government. Later, in a contact made by the Libyan ambassador in Iran with the Oil Ministry, the Oil Ministry decided to send a delegation to Libya to study the problems related to the sending of experts. The result was that a 9-man delegation was sent to Libya on 1 January 1982. There we had some discussions with Libyan oil officials. The main Libyan delegation was composed of five persons lead by (Vahid Bughira), secretary of the people's bureau in charge of the Libyan oil company. During these discussions we decided that in order to have more precise investigations it would be better if a few subcommittees were formed. Therefore, four subcommittees were formed to study drilling, engineering, scientific studies and research and the training of human resources. These subcommittees were formed and there was an exchange of views with Libyan experts.

[Question] In the short term, Libya needs 200 oil experts. How will you send them? [question as heard]

[Answer] Concerning the sending of these 200 oil experts who are urgently needed by Libya, our colleagues in the oil industry are studying the matter. The names of those who volunteer and who would like to go to Libya will be registered. Interviews will be held with some of them and they will be sent to Libya. [end recording]

GHARAZI ON POSSIBILITY OF GAS EXPORTS TO USSR

LD181916 Tehran IRNA in English 1534 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Tehran, 18 Jan (IRNA) -- Oil Minister Gharazi, in a press conference today with foreign and domestic reporters, spoke on the joint venture petrochemical plant of Iran and Japan at Bandar-e Imam Khomeyni, which is 85 percent complete. The minister said that Japan first agreed to build the plant at a cost of 2.5 billion dollars while costs had so far risen to about 4.2 billion dollars.

About the exit of American oil experts from Libya, Mr Gharazi said that the Islamic Republic, Libya, Algeria and, to an extent, Nigeria were trying to rescue themselves from the technological and political pressure of the U.S. When asked about technical cooperation with Libya and Nigeria, he said that the Islamic Republic was prepared to share freely its experience in the field of oil to these countries without political considerations.

Concerning the possibility of renewed natural gas exports to the Soviet Union after the Islamic revolution, Oil Minister Gharazi said that the gas pipelines had been built at great expense and added that there had been differences between the two countries after the revolution. He said that if an equitable agreement was made between the two countries in line with other policies, then gas exports would resume to that country.

At the end of his comments he said that the refineries in the country were now working at 15 percent higher than their estimated capacity and the future of a number of refineries were under study.

AZIZI MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN TEHRAN

LD172010 Tehran IRNA in English 1540 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Tehran, 17 Jan (IRNA) -- Mutual issues between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Soviet Union were discussed in a meeting in Tehran between Iran's deputy foreign minister and the Soviet ambassador to the Islamic Republic.

Vladimir Vinogradov of the Soviet Union and Ahmad Azizi of the Iranian Foreign Ministry held a two-hour meeting in the latter's office in Tehran this morning.

Stressing the danger of the United States' increasing military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, the Soviet ambassador pointed out that his country would support those littoral states of the Indian Ocean region which would adopt an anti-U.S. stand in the preparations for the international conference on the Indian Ocean.

In reply Mr. Azizi reiterated Iran's independent policy as well as its part in confronting the United States and other superpowers in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean. He also stressed the necessity of disarming the United States of any pretexts which usually pave the way for the expansion of its military and political influence in the region.

"Through following the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and by keeping away from superficial disturbances, we have been trying not to provide the U.S. with such pretexts," said Azizi to the Soviet ambassador, adding that "we expect you and all others to follow the same policy."

He added that the present diplomacy ruling over the world required that countries should indulge in active politics so that they could counter a power for otherwise they would be open to charges of adopting passive politics vis-a-vis the superpowers.

Mr. Azizi went on to say that the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed its diplomacy to the world's peoples and was seeking links with the oppressed masses and to draw their attention through a righteous stance.

"Undoubtedly," said the deputy foreign minister, "with such diplomacy, the Islamic Republic of Iran has succeeded so far in inflicting fatal blows on the interests of the United States, when other political wings had for years failed to inflict such blows."

Mr. Azizi added that Saddam's imminent downfall after 16 months of war despite all the financial and propaganda aid extended to the Iraqi regime, the support of the Muslim nations for the Iranian pilgrims during the hajj ceremonies against the U.S. and the Zionist regime, and the solidarity and the alignment of the oppressed Muslims in Lebanon, India, Pakistan and other countries with Imam Khomeyni and the Iranian nation, against the U.S.-oriented Fahd scheme all stemmed from this popular diplomacy of Iran.

The deputy foreign minister concluded by stating that the Iranian people understood the danger posed by the superpowers and added "we are confident that our ideological stands will eventually bear fruit through connecting the world oppressed with this line."

FREE VOICE OF IRAN ON VINOGRADOV-MUSAVI TALKS

NC141500 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Yesterday we quoted a report from TIME magazine on the friendship pact between Khomeyni's Islamic Republic and the USSR. At that time we said we had asked our correspondent in Tehran to prepare a comprehensive report on this incident. The Free Voice of Iran correspondent today dispatched a complete report, quoting an informed official in the Prime Ministry, on the talks between the Soviet ambassador and Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i, prime minister of Khomeyni's regime. We will now broadcast this report for our listeners.

Our correspondent says: According to remarks by a reliable official in the Prime Ministry on Wednesday afternoon, 18 November, Vladimir Vinogradov went to the prime minister's office to meet with Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, the prime minister of Khomeyni's regime. During his talks, he described the present situation in the country as extremely critical and dangerous. During this meeting, the Soviet ambassador informed the prime minister that the Soviet Union's information sources have precise information on the present situation in Iran and that they foresee that if help is not extended to the Islamic Republic's Government, its fall seems inevitable.

Vinogradov described the economic situation in Iran as extremely weak and bankrupt and the daily-increasing strength of opposition groups as being so dangerous for Mir-Hoseyn Musavi that he does not feel it is unlikely that the downfall of the regime will occur before the estimated time. In this meeting the Soviet ambassador told the prime minister: Our sources have documents in hand that show that opponents in Iran and abroad are being reinforced at an accelerated rate. Also, Soviet satellites have taken pictures in recent days of Iran's border areas that show that concentrations of opposition groups are in touch with each other, and can make a simultaneous move toward the cities. The Soviet ambassador pointed out that these pictures do not clearly show whether the groups are amassing within Iranian territory or behind Iran's borders. Listing the dangers that will lead to the downfall of Khomeyni's regime, Vinogradov referred to the problems of Kordestan, Baluchestan and areas in Fars and stressed the fact that especially because of Iran's bad economic situation and the daily increasing number of unemployed, the number of opponents may rise so quickly during the next 2 or 3 months that the government will not be able to control the cities.

The Free Voice of Iran correspondent adds in his report: During this meeting Hoseyn Musavi requested that the Soviet ambassador place the Soviet Embassy's documents to this effect at the disposal of the Islamic Republic's Government. Vinogradov removed a file from his briefcase and showed Mir-Hoseyn Musavi the documents. Mir-Hoseyn Musavi asked the Soviet ambassador to place these documents at his disposal to show to Ayatollah Khomeyni, but the Soviet ambassador stressed: "I do not have this permission from the Soviet Government."

In conclusion, the Soviet ambassador pointed out that under present conditions, if the Soviet Union does not assist the Islamic Republic, the downfall of this regime is inevitable in the very near future.

During this meeting, Mir-Hoseyn Musavi asked Vinogradov to inform the Soviet Government of the request for assistance.

In reply to this request, the Soviet ambassador said: "My government has so far extended effective assistance to the Islamic Republic. But from now on this will not be possible for us and if the Isalmic Republic wants effective assistance, the two countries should sign an agreement of friendship."

The prime minister, hearing this reply, said that an answer on the proposal for a friendship pact must await talks with Ayatollah Khomeyni and his permission.

After the Soviet ambassador's departure from the Prime Ministry, Hoseyn Musavi immediately visited Musavi-Khamene'i, the regime's president, and discussed with him everything that had been brought up during his meeting with the Soviet ambassador.

The next day, on Thursday morning, 19 November, the president went to see Khomeyni in Jamaran and informed him of the talks between the prime minister and the Soviet ambassador. He also discussed with Khomeyni the request for a friendship pact with the Soviet Union, stressing that the Soviet Government is not prepared to assist the Islamic Republic to prevent its downfall if such a pact is not signed.

Khomeyni advised Khamene'i to contact the Soviet ambassador and to tell the Soviet Union "to extend its friendship and assistance to us without signing a pact. We will not refute it."

Vinogradov was informed of Khomeyni's remarks 2 days later and the Soviet ambassador said: "The establishment of relations with the Soviet Union is not only not disgraceful but it is a source of pride. You cannot treat us as a prostitute with whom you sleep at night but do not want anyone to know."

According to our correspondent's report, Khomeyni was informed of this in the latter part of November but no precise information on Khomeyni's reaction to this has been received by us. Nevertheless, the arrival of Soviet advisers in Iran, on which the Free Voice of Iran broadcast reports, was not without connection with the recent talks between officials of the Khomeyni regime with the Soviet ambassador.

The Free Voice of Iran correspondent says in his report: In view of the Khomeyni regime's strong needs for financial resources, the possibility exists that such an agreement will be signed between the Khomeyni regime and the Soviet Union. Also, the Khomeyni regime needs $700 million monthly to cover deficits and in recent months the regime has absorbed $1.5 billion monthly from development funds to cover the budget deficit and current expenses, allocating this to the expenditures of the war with Iraq. Meanwhile, great dissatisfaction can be seen among the people. Four million unemployed and 2 million war refugees have put further pressures on the regime.

These difficulties have also led Khomeyni's regime to consider signing a friendship pact and an agreement on economic, military and security cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The Free Voice of Iran correspondent, through its information sources in the offices of the prime minister and the president, is preparing new reports to be broadcast for our dear compatriots as soon as they are received.

NVOI CRITICIZES OFFICIALS' ANTI-SOVIET VIEWS

TA181146 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Not Impose on Society That Which Is Not Beneficial to the Revolution"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Everyone acknowledges the fact that the survival of the Islamic Republic, safeguarding the gains of the revolution and foiling counterrevolutionary plots stem from the unity and cohesion of the nation on the one hand, and from correctly identifying the friends and enemies of our revolution and the Islamic Republic on the other. The people are tolerating all sorts of deprivation, misfortune and suffering as a result of the continued domination of the devils in the towns and villages; of incompetency, monopolism and superficiality; and in some cases as a result of fierce rivalry in the upper echelons. They tolerate this not because they consider themselves to be deserving and entitled to this unpleasant situation. No, it is a mistake to believe that the people and the millions-strong masses -- those who have shouldered the heavy burden of sacrifices and on whose shoulders is carried the heavy burden of all difficulties today as well -- do not see the facts. The people see both the problems and the roots of the problems and are aware of everything that takes place in the upper echelons.

Our homeland's people enjoy such a high level of political awareness and realism that they are well able through revolutionary logic to analyze and examine the policies and measures of the authorities. The people have shown that in many cases they analyze and examine events and developments a great deal better than many government figures and pseudoclergy who think in a one-dimensional manner. They have recognized well their own and the revolution's friends and enemies, both at home and abroad. Under the present circumstances, what is important to these deprived and struggling people, to these aware and revolutionary people who, according to all newspapers, are suffering patiently and struggling in poverty, is safeguarding the revolution's gains and eradicating the economic, cultural and social influence of the main and primary foe of the revolution and Iran -- namely, world-devouring America. This is the very fact of which the railroading liberals, the pseudoclergy, the major landowners and the middlemen of the devils of the towns and villages are not and do not want to be aware.

The toiling people of the alley and bazaar, these millions-strong masses, are well aware that their main and real enemies, the foes of the revolution and their revolutionary gains and the adversaries of the Islamic Republic at home are the domestic millionaires, the devils of the bazaar, the major landowners and the railroading liberals, along with a battalion of superficial pseudo-Muslims and pseudoclergy who are the enemies of the imam's line, and that their main and real enemies abroad are world-devouring America and its allies.

Both during and after the days of the revolution, these people rightly exerted all their might toward exposing the plots of the United States and drew the attention of the Islamic government toward this end. So far all the newspapers and publications and the speeches by government figures and officials in our country are full of figures, statistics, evidence and documents indicating the multifarious economic, political and military plots of world-devouring America and its allies against revolutionary Iran. Everywhere these people, these millions-strong masses, hear and read that every day and minute the United States designs and implements a plan to overthrow the system of the Islamic Republic, to trample upon our nation's revolutionary gains, and to bring to power a system flavored by plundering Western monopolies. It is for this reason that at every gathering, march, assembly and meeting these people voice the slogan of "Death to America" with all their being. However, these millions-strong masses have the right to be amazed and concerned when now and then not only the liberals and the counterrevolutionaries and not only the pseudoclergy, but even some of the officials and authorities -- either due to being misled or due to mental prejudice and the intimations of the imperialist mass media, or from fear of the accusations of the foes of the revolution -- along with the main, primary and factual slogan of "Death to America," strive to impose on society the slogan "Death to the Soviet Union" without presenting any proof, evidence or documentation.

Since when has declaring war on the world and insulting everybody inopportunely, illogically and without any reason and grounds been proof of independence and neutrality? These people have witnessed through experience and life that while the United States -- whether on the eve of the revolution or during almost 3 years of the post-revolution period -- has hatched and continues to hatch a plot every hour against revolutionary Iran, the Soviet Government has in contrast supported our nation's revolution from the very outset of the peak of the revolutionary struggles until the present. No one can show a single example refuting this claim even by resorting to sophistry.

As far as the people are aware, not only has no one ever heard any remarks or words against our revolution and the Islamic Republic either from the press of socialist countries or from officials and the mass media of socialist countries, but all the documents and facts show that these countries have supported the Iranian revolution and are prepared for economic, cultural and other assistance on the basis of respect for our independence and national sovereignty. However, not a day passes without various accusations and insults aimed at the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, being made by the mass media of our Islamic Republic and the authorities. To whose benefit is this manner of administering a country? The people cannot be deceived: The people have recognized and still know their own and the revolution's friends and foes in practice. Who and which forces other than world-devouring America, the counterrevolution and their masked supporters benefit from the policy of equating friend and foe?

The revolutionary prosecutor general of our country has rightly said: The worst thing in the world is to impose. Let us not impose on society that which is not beneficial to the revolution and the Islamic Republic.

KURDISH OFFICIAL ON ANTIREGIME STRUGGLE

PM151121 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Jan 82 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Appeal From Kurdish Autonomists"]

[Text] On Tuesday in Paris Mr (Mohsen Salehi), special envoy of the Kurdish autonomist religious leader Sheykh Ezzeddin Hoseyni, made an appeal to international opinion to support the Kurdish people who, he said, are going through "a very difficult moment in their history because of repression by the Tehran authorities."

Mr (Salehi), who has just arrived in France from Kordestan, stated: "For 2 years now economic sanctions have been levelled against the Kurds. Children are short of milk, the sick and wounded are short of medical supplies and the peasants have no gasoline, to stop them from helping the peshmerga (Kurdish autonomist fighters)."

Sheykh Hoseyni's representative noted a series of incidents and skirmishes in Kordestan from the end of November through the end of December which, he asserted, claimed the lives of 50 Kurds and resulted in several hundred dead and wounded on the Tehran forces' side.

The envoy also made public a statement from Sheykh Hoseyni stressing that under present conditions "the Iranian masses' only solution is to overthrow the regime to establish a democratic republic." The spiritual leader advocates "progressive Islam," "autonomy for Kordestan" and "the protection of the workers and oppressed people."

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT LEADER SAID EXECUTED

NC161745 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Various foreign news agencies have reported that Amnesty International has asked Khomeyni's Islamic Republic for an explanation on the execution of a leader of the National Democratic Front named Lotfollah Paknezhad.

In a cable sent to Khomeyni's president, Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i, Amnesty International says that recently there have been rumors that Lotfollah Paknezhad has been executed and that if these rumors are true then Amnesty International should have been informed.

The National Democratic Front has been banned in Iran and Dr Hedayatollah Matin-Daftari, leader of this front, was recently able to escape from Iran. He has requested political asylum in France.

COURT OFFICIAL ASSASSINATED IN BANDAR-E 'ABBAS

NC181911 Paris AFP in English 1857 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Tehran, 18 Jan (AFP) -- "Counter-revolutionary motorcyclists" today shot dead the appeal court assistant public prosecutor of Bandar-e 'Abbas in the southwestern Province of Hormuzgan, the daily KEYHAN reported here. The newspaper said prosecutor Ramazan 'Ali Shahvand was hit by 10 bullets.

21 'INSURRECTIONISTS' EXECUTED 13-14 JAN

NC182157 Paris AFP in English 2148 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Tehran, 18 Jan (AFP) -- Twenty-one active members of "insurrectionary" groups were executed on January 13 and 14 in the Iranian towns of Bojnurd, eastern Khorasan, and Tabriz, Eastern Azarbayjan, the newspaper ETTELA'AT said today.

According to the newspaper, which cited the office of the revolutionary prosecutor, the 21 were condemned to death and executed for "insurrection and rebellion against Islamic law."

The accused were also charged with:

-- Close collaboration with groups of hypocrites (Mojahedin) in Bojnurd, Imamshahr, and Tabriz.
-- Education and organizing of imprisoned sympathizers.
-- Possession of grenades, arms and munitions for carrying out assassinations.
-- An armed attack against the revolutionary tribunal at Bojnurd.
-- Living in hideouts.
-- Distributing and selling subversive material in Tabriz.
-- Participation in demonstrations and confrontations in Tabriz.

BAHRAIN ISLAMIC FRONT ISSUES STATEMENT

GF151145 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Statement issued by the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain in Beirut on 15 January]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. "They have been driven out of their homes unjustly only because they said our lord is God." [Koranic verse]

The [word indistinct] Al Khalifah authorities have deported 14 persons -- including Muslim workers and students -- to Iran, having withdrawn their Bahraini citizenship. All of these persons are ill as a result of their savage and pharaonic torture. They were arrested 16 months ago.

While condemning this action, the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain vows to God that it will continue its revolutionary march until God's rule has been established in Bahrain.

[Signed] The Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain, 19 Rabi' al-Awwal 1402 Hegira, corresponding to 15 January 1982

IRANIAN REPORTS ON AFGHAN MUJAHIDIN ACTIVITIES

Clash in Herat

GF171753 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] In the Bagh-e Shahi locality of Herat, a clash has taken place between Iranian mujahidin and Afghan Government troops supported by Soviet forces. The mujahidin have captured a Soviet military post.

The clash took place at the residential area where the governor general of Herat, Soviet military advisers and the chief of Herat police reside.

Some 17 government soldiers were killed during the clash, and the mujahidin are reported to have captured 10 Kalashnikov rifles and a considerable quantity of ammunition.

Operations in Parvan

GF181009 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] The Afghan Muslim mujahidin have announced that they inflicted heavy losses on joint Afghan-Soviet forces during battles which took place between the two sides in Parvan Province last Monday. Mujahidin sources in Islamabad said that the mujahidin captured a food depot.

In other battles, the mujahidin were able to destroy 6 tanks and 25 vehicles belonging to Afghan Government and Soviet forces.

The sources added that the government forces have been searching houses in the above-mentioned region and detaining suspects.

The sources estimated the number of civilian victims in this region during the past 2 weeks to be about 200.

60 Soviet Soldiers Captured

GF190623 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] The Afghan Muslim mujahidin achieved a victory last night when they carried out a surprise attack against joint Afghan-Soviet forces at a government post in Badghisat Province.

They captured 60 soldiers and killed 3 others. The mujahidin captured 110 pieces of various arms during this operation.

Reports say the Muslim mujahidin launched an attack on Soviet forces located in Zabol. They killed three of the Soviet forces and wounded two others.